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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q73-Q78):

NEW QUESTION # 73

You need to implement a strategy to manage and control the access of pods to specific resources in your Kubernetes cluster. Explain how you would use PodSecurityPolicies to enforce fine-grained access control.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1 . Create a PodSecurityPolicy:

- Create a new YAML file (e.g., 'pod-security-policy.yaml') to define your PodSecurityPolicy.
- Specify the name of the PodSecurityPolicy and the namespace where it will be applied.
- Define the security policies for the PodSecurityPolicy. You can use the 'kubectl create -f pod-security-policy.yaml' command to apply the PodSecurityPolicy.

3. Apply the PodSecurityPolicy to Deployments: - Update the 'podSecurityContext' field in your Deployment YAML to specify the PodSecurityPolicy.

4. Verify the PodSecurityPolicy: - Use the 'kubectl get podsecuritypolicy' command to list the applied PodSecurityPolicies and confirm their status. 5. Test the Restrictions: - Try to create pods that violate the rules defined in the PodSecurityPolicy. - Verify that the PodSecurityPolicy is effectively preventing the creation of pods that do not meet the defined security policies.,

NEW QUESTION # 74

Context

You are tasked to create a secret and consume the secret in a pod using environment variables as follow:

Task

- * Create a secret named another-secret with a key/value pair; key1/value4
- * Start an nginx pod named nginx-secret using container image nginx, and add an environment variable exposing the value of the secret key key 1, using COOL_VARIABLE as the name for the environment variable inside the pod See the solution below.

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:

□
□
□

NEW QUESTION # 75

You have a Deployment named 'wordpress-deployment' that runs 3 replicas of a WordPress container. You want to ensure that the deployment is always updated with the latest image available in the 'wordpress/wordpress:latest' Docker Hub repository. However, you need to implement a rolling update strategy that allows for a maximum of two pods to be unavailable during the update process.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Update the Deployment YAML:

- Update the 'replicas' to 3-
- Define 'maxUnavailable: 2 and 'maxSurge: in the 'strategy.rollingupdate' section.
- Configure a 'strategy-type' to 'RollingUpdate' to trigger a rolling update when the deployment is updated.
- Add a 'spec-template-spec-imagePullPolicy: Always' to ensure that the new image is pulled even if it exists in the pod's local cache.

2. Create the Deployment: - Apply the updated YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f wordpress-deployment.yaml' 3. Verify the Deployment: - Check the status of the deployment using 'kubectl get deployments wordpress-deployment' to confirm the rollout and updated replica count. 4. Trigger the Automatic Update: - Push a new image to the 'wordpress/wordpress:latest Docker Hub repository. 5. Monitor the Deployment: - Use 'kubectl get pods -l app=wordpress' to monitor the pod updates during the rolling update process. You will observe that two pods are terminated at a time, while two new pods with the updated image are created. 6. Check for Successful Update: - Once the deployment is complete, use 'kubectl describe deployment wordpress-deployment' to see that the 'updatedReplicas' field matches the 'replicas' field, indicating a successful update.

NEW QUESTION # 76

Task:

Update the Pod ckd00018-newpod in the ckd00018 namespace to use a NetworkPolicy allowing the Pod to send and receive traffic only to and from the pods web and db

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below.

Explanation:

Solution:

NEW QUESTION # 77

You are deploying a microservice application consisting of three components: 'frontend', 'backend', and 'database'. You want to ensure that the 'backend' service is deployed only after the 'frontend' service has successfully started and is healthy. Additionally, the 'database' service should be deployed only after the 'backend' service is ready. How would you implement this deployment strategy using Kubernetes deployments?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define Pre-requisites for Services:

- Create a 'Deployment for each service (frontend', 'backend', and 'database').
- For the 'backend' service, define a 'pre-requisite' in the 'dependencies' section of the 'Deployment' object, specifying that the 'frontend' service needs to be healthy and running. This can be achieved using the 'dependson' field in the 'spec.template.spec_containers' section of the Deployment.
- Similarly, for the 'database' service, define a 'pre-requisite' specifying that the 'backend' service needs to be healthy and running.
- Example 'frontend' Deployment:
- Example 'backend' Deployment:
- Example 'database' Deployment:

2. Create the Deployments: - Apply the YAML files using 'kubectl apply -f frontend-deployment.yaml', 'kubectl apply -f backend-deployment.yaml', and 'kubectl apply -f database-deployment.yaml'. 3. Monitor the Deployment Process: - use 'kubectl get pods -l app=frontend', 'kubectl get pods -l app=backend', and 'kubectl get pods -l app=database' to monitor the deployment of the pods. - You will observe that the 'frontend' pods will start first, followed by the 'backend' pods after the 'frontend' pods are healthy. Finally, the 'database' pods will start after the 'backend' pods are healthy. 4. Verify the Deployment Success: - Use 'kubectl describe deployments frontend-deployment', 'kubectl describe deployments backend-deployment', and 'kubectl describe deployments database-deployment' to verify the successful deployment of each service. - Confirm that the 'Ready' status of each pod is true. This strategy ensures that the services are deployed in a predictable and reliable order, ensuring the application's integrity and functionality.,

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